THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1124.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1803. [VOLUME XVII.

FOR SALE,

THE TENEMENTS belonging to Col. JOHN STEELE, in the City of Richmond, which conſiſts of three half acre lots, adjoining that of the Rev. John D. Blair's, in a deſirable part of the City. On the premiſes is a dwelling houſe, with two rooms on a floor, a Kitchen and Stable, with a number of fruit and ornnmental trees, ſituate on the corner lot, and on one of the other lots is a ſmall dwellidg house.

Propoſals for the ſame, will be received by Archibald Blair, Eſq. or the ſubſcriber, (but if not contracted for previous to Saturday the 20th of Auguſt next, will on that day be ſold at public auction) who is duly authoriſed to make ſatisfactory titles to the purchaſer or purchaſers.

Ro. Gamble,
attorney for
Col. John Steele.

Richmond, July 11, 1803.

NOTICE.

In the caſe of EDWARD JACKSON, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congreſs of the United States, paſſed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled, "An act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and iſſued againſt Edward Jackſon, late merchant of the county of Randolph, but now of the county of Harriſon, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or a major part of them, on Tueſday the 22d day of July, and on Wedneſday the 17th and Saturday the 27th days of Auguſt next, at the commiſſioners' office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full diſcovery and diſcloſure of his eſtate and effects—When and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; and at the ſecond ſitting to chooſe an aſſignee or aſſignees of the ſaid bankrupt's eſtate and effects; and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid bankrupt is deſired to finiſh his examination; and the creditors are to aſſent to, or diſſent from, the allowance of his certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Commiſſioners' Office, Richmond, July 16, 1803.

Cumberland County June Court, 1803.

William Fuqua, Plaintiff,
againſt,
Claibourne Bowles, and Anderſon Bowles, and Nathan Bowles, which two latter are executors of Gideon Bowles, deceaſed, Defendants.
In Chancery.

THE defendant Claibourne Bowles not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this State; on the motion of the Complainant, by his counſel, IT IS ORDERED, That the ſaid defendant, Claibourne Bowles, do appear here on the fourth Monday in October next, and anſwer the Complainant's bill, or the bill will be taken for confeſſed; and that a copy of this order be forthwith publiſhed in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of Court-houſe of this county.

A Copy—Teſte,
Miller Woodson, c.

Cumberland County June Court, 1803

Edward Matthews, Plaintiff,
againſt,
Claibourne Bowles, and Anderſon Bowles, and Nathan Bowles, which two latter are executors of Gideon Bowles, deceaſed, Defendants.
In Chancery.

THE defendant Claibourne Bowles not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this State; on the motion of the Complainant by his Counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant Claibourne Bowles, do appear here on the fourth Monday in October next, and anſwer the Complainant's bill, or the bill will be taken for confeſſed; and that a copy of this order be forthwith publiſhed in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Court-houſe of this county.

A Copy—Teſte,
Miller Woodson, c.

Mr. Claibourne Bowles,

SIR,

AS you are not an inhabitant of this State, I take this mode to inform you that I ſhall at William George's tavern, in the upper end of Goochland county, on the ſecond Saturday in Auguſt next, between the hours of ten in the morning and ſun ſet, proceed to take the neceſſary teſtimony to eſtabliſh my claim depending in ſuit in the Chancery ſide of Cumberland Court, againſt you, where you may attend or not as you think proper.—Yours,

EDWARD MATTHEWS.

Goochland, 4th July, 1803.

A GENTLEMAN

OF liberal education and good morals, who is diſpoſed to employ his time and talents in the inſtruction of youth, may receive advantageous propoſals, upon application to the ſubſcriber in Richmond, between the preſent date and the firſt of October next.

JOHN D. BLAIR.

July, 8th 1803.

SPEED THE PLOUGH!

A REGULAR demand for OATS, in the ſheaf, induced the ſubſcriber to prepare a large ſupply for market, a ſample of which may be ſeen at the Baſin—where they are now offered for ſale, at *very reduced* prices, as below ſtated: and as the *quality* of his crop is equal to any, and (poſſibly) the *condition*, ſuperior, he calculates on conſiderations like theſe, to ſecure to him the encouragement due to his exertions.

D. M. RANDOLPH.

Richmond, July 11, 1803.

—The prices per 100wt.—

		Cents.
Any quantity leſs than a boat load at		75
Ditto	one to three boat loads at	67
Ditto	three to five ditto at	63
Ditto	five, and more ditto at	60

N. B. Applications may be made at the Hay-Scales. Thoſe furniſhed by waggons will neceſſarily be at the price of 80 cents per 100wt. [2w]

BONDS due at the Cuſtom-House, Richmond, in the month of July, become payable on the following days, viz.

Ship	Alexander,	July 10, 1803.
	Speedwell,	12.
Brig	Fame,	10.
Ship	Alexander,	14.
	Hercules,	12.
	Re-Union,	20.
	Induſtry,	27.
	Beliona,	6.
Sloop	Little Jim,	4.

[The fate of St. Lucia, ſo ſoon after the Declaration of War, proves what would have been the fate of Louiſiana and New-Orleans, if the French government had not ceded them to the United States. Bonaparte, aware of this, would have ſurrendered theſe valuable poſſeſſions to the U. States for nothing, in preference to ſuffering them to fall under the dominion of the British. Thus it appears problematical, whether the miſſion of the ambaſſador extra. has not operated greatly to the injury of the U. States; becauſe it gave the French a good pretence for raiſing in their demands—this is given as a hint. As to the ceſſion, there can be no doubt that the impending ſtate of things with Great-Britain was the moſt powerful argument in our favor.—EDITOR.]

ALEXANDRIA, July 12.

Capture of St. Lucia.

Arrived this morning the ſnow Rachael, Captain Stevens, 15 days from Barbadoes. Capt. Stevens politely favoured the Editor with the Bridge-Town Official Gazette *of the 26th of June, from which the following extracts are made.*

BRIDGE-TOWN, June 26.

At eight o'clock this morning arrived the ſchooner Supply, Express, from St. Lucia, with diſpatches from Lieut. Gen. Grinfield, announcing the important conqueſt of that Iſland, which is communicated from the Lieut. General in a letter to his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Seaforth, from which the following is an extract:—

"*St. Lucia, June* 22, 1803.

"I am ſure it will give your Lordſhip pleaſure to hear that St. Lucia *eſt a nos*, and taken in the moſt handſome manner within twelve hours after the landing. We laſt night drove in the enemy's Out Poſts and took the town of Caſtries. I then offered the Commandant a Capitulation, which he refuſed as a ſoldier and a man of honor. This morning at four, the aſſault began, and before five we were in poſſeſſion of Morne Fortune. Our loſs in Officers wounded, particularly of rank, has been great, but I hope many if not all will be reſtored to a ſervice, to which they have added Luſtre."

Without entering into a circumſtantial detail of the debarkation of the Armament, and its advance to the poſition of Morne Chabot; ſuffice it to ſay, that the greateſt part of the troops being landed at about four o'clock in the afternoon at Choüque Bay, immediately proceeded to occupy the ports contiguous to Morne Fortune, and about five o'clock having driven in the advanced poſts got poſſeſſion of the town of Caſtries.

In this attack the Lieut. General himſelf led the Column, and drove the French before him from Morne Chabot to Caſtries, down a road that lay open to all the guns of the fort.

The commander of the Forces, wiſhing to prevent an effuſion of blood, ſent a ſummons to the Commandant of Morne Fortune, which not being acceded to, it was determined to commence operations againſt the Morne before day break the next morning. The firſt column commanded by Brig. Gen. Prevoſt, began its march at half paſt one o'clock; the ſecond column, commanded by Brig. Gen. Brereton, moved from the town at half paſt two; and a detachment under Lieut. Col. Shipley, marched by another road to divert the attention of the enemy by a feint attack.

The columns nearly arriving at the ſame time at the point of attack, immediately preſſed forward to ſtorm the works of the Fortreſs, which were carried in leſs than three quarters of an hour, notwithſtanding the reſiſtance of the French (animated by the example of their Commander and General of brigade Noguss (was moſt ſpirited and obſtinate.

Great credit muſt attach to thoſe who, by their prompt and deciſive meaſures, have thus carried into immediate execution the wiſhes of his Majeſty's Miniſters and gained ſuch an acquiſition to their Country by the unconditional conqueſt of an iſland of ſuch importance.

SUMMONS.

Caſtries, St. Lucia, June 21, 1803.

The forces of his Britannic Majeſty now landed in this iſland being ſo ſuperior to that of the French republic, that all reſiſtance muſt be not only not neceſſary but actually unneceſſary profuſion of the lives of men; the naval force is ſo ſuperior to that of the French, that no hope of ſuccour can poſſibly be entertained. The commanders both of the British army and navy, being fully ſenſible of their ſuperiority, offer to the French commanding officer to accept of any reaſonable conditions which he may think proper to propoſe, promiſing that the French troops muſt be priſoners of war and ſent to Europe, and that all public property is to be at the diſpoſition of the captors.

The officer who has the honour to preſent this, will wait one hour for an anſwer.

(Signed)
W. GRINFIELD, Lieut. Gen.
SAM. HOOD, Commodore, &c.

To the General, or officer commanding the French forces in the iſland of St. Lucia.

ANSWER *(Tranſlation.)*

Morne Fortune, 2d Meſſidor. 11th year French Republic.

The General (Lieutenant to the Captain General of Martinique) at St Lucia, to his Excellency General GRINFIELD *and the commodore* HOOD.

Gentlemen,

THE military advantages which I have at my diſpoſal will not permit me to ſubſcribe to the terms offered and contained in your meſſage, this moment received.

Like you, gentlemen, I am actuated by the principles of humanity, and the preſervation of our reſpective forces; but it is a duty I owe to the honor of the French Arms, to defend *Morne Fortune* as long as the means I have will enable me to keep it militarily.

Receive Gentlemen, the homage of my ſalutions, and aſſurances of my high conſideration.

(Signed) NOGUES.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Caſtries, St. Lucid. June 22, 1803.

The Commander of the Forces has the honour to congratulate the troops under his command, for the gallant attack and capture by aſſault, of the fortreſs of Morne Fortune, and the unconditional ſurrender of the Iſland of St. Lucia.

If any thing could reconcile to the Officres and ſoldiers who have been wounded, and to the friends of thoſe who have been killed, it will be the reflection of their moſt extraordinary, gallant, and ſoldier like behaviour.

The commander of the forces ſhall have particular ſatisfaction in repreſenting to his king the readineſs with which the troops who formed the expedition were embarked on the ſhortest notice; he muſt particularly ſpeak of the gallant behaviour of the 2d Battalion of the Royals, and the 64th Regiment; and he is very ſorry that the 64th Reginent, by its being in the reſerve under Brig. General Pickton, was not in the action, otherwiſe there could have been no doubt but that the conduct of that Regiment would have merited an equal report, as was evinced from a ſmall detachment of that Regiment in a feint attack under the command of Lieut. Col. Shipley.

To the ready attention of Commodore Hood, and to the accommodation afforded to the troops in the Men of War, and to the exertions and arrangements of Captain Halliwell in their embarkation and diſembarkation, may be juſtly attributed the ſucceſs of the expedition to this iſland.

To the cool and determined conduct of Brig. Gen Prevoſt, and Brig. General Brereton, who led the two columns of attack, may be attributed the ſucceſs of the action; but to Brig. Gen. Prevoſt muſt be acknowledged, that to his counſel and arrangements, the Commander of the forces attributes the glory of the day.

To Lt Col. Pakinham and Lt. Col. McDonald, (both ſeverely wounded) their reſpective corps are indebted for their ſpirited behaviour.

To Lieut. Col. Shipley and the Royal Engineers he is indebted in an high degree for aſſistance and profeſſional advice.

To Lt. Col. Morden (ſeverely wounded) he is indebted for his ſpirited offer and good conduct in leading the column to the aſſault; and the conduct of Major Sir George Richardſon, (alſo severely wounded) was particularly noted by Brig. Gen. Prevoſt.

It would be of too great length to inſert the names of every officer whoſe courage and behaviour on this day has deſerved to be marked; the commander of the forces can aſſure them that their ſatisfaction expreſſed by Brig. Gen. Prevoſt and Brig. Gen. Brereton, does them the higheſt credit.

The commander of the forces would be unpardonable was he not to express, that the General of Brigade Nogues, the commanding officer of the forces of the French Republic and the troops under his command, made a moſt gallant defence for their country, and highly honorable to themſelves.

Return of the Killed, Wounded and Miſſing.

Killed—4 Serjeants, 16 Rank and File.

Wounded—4 Field Officers, 2 Captains, 3 Subalterns, 4 Serjeants, 97 Rank and File.

Miſſing—1 Drummer, 7 Rank and File.

Names of Officers Wounded.

2d. Batt. Royals—Lieut. Col. Macdonald and Capt. Calonmer—ſeverely.

64th Regiment.—Lieut. Col. Pakingham, Major Sir Geo. Richardſon—ſeverely. Capt. Galway, and Lieut. Frederick Rowan—ſlightly.

3d Weſt India Regt.—Lieut. Moultrie and Enſign Fagan—ſlightly.

Staff.—Lieut. Col. Morden, Dep. Adjutant General—ſeverely.

N. B. Hoſpital Mate Hynes, attached to 3d Weſt India Regiment, ſeverely wounded, not included above.

FRENCH PRISONERS.

The number of French Priſoners amounts to 619 men, including Officers and non commiſſioned.

PROCLAMATION.

Saint Lucia—By their Excellencies Lt. Gen. Wm. Grinfield, and commodore Samuel Hood, Commanding in Chief the Land and Sea Forces of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, employed in reducing ſaid Iſland, &c. &c.

Although the ſaid Iſland of St Lucia was taken by aſſault, and without any capitulation or ſtipulation whatever, yet their Excellencies, from a deſire to tranquilize the inhabitants and proprietors, with reſpect to their actual ſituation, have thought proper to declare, and do hereby declare, that the laws exiſting at the time the ſaid Iſland was under his Majeſty's Government immediately previous to its laſt ceſſion, ſhall continue in full force until His Royal Pleaſure ſhall be made known; and all the conſtituted authorities are required to take notice of this Proclamation, and conduct themſelves accordingly.

Given under our Hands and Seals at Head Quarters, Caſtries, in the Iſland of St. Lucia, this 23d day of June 1803.

(Signed)
W. GRINFIELD,
Lieut. Gen.
SAMUEL HOOD,
Commodore.

NEW-YORK, July 13.

By the brig Enterprize, Capt. Hurd, we have received Paris papers to the 21ſt of May. They contain nothing later than we had before received by the way of England.

Mr. Hughes, who came paſſenger in the Enterprize, from Havre, is the bearer of the treaty between the United States and France, for the ceſſion of Louiſiana. He ſet off yeſterday in the Mail Stage, on his way to the ſeat of government.

A letter from an American gentleman in Havre, dated the 21ſt of May, mentions the following: "The news of the war has been very alarming; and by the news received from Paris this day is more ſo than ever. The Engliſh refuſe the mediation of Ruſſia, and nothing but their laſt terms to the French Government will be accepted. The Armies in France are on movement towards the Rhine, and a general embargo on the French ſhipping took place a few days ago. Our miniſter, Mr. Monroe, has made a purchaſe of Louiſiana of the French for 44,000,000 livres, [or 8,241,146 dollars] ſo that New-Orleans and the whole province belongs to the United States."

Intereſting.—The following extract of a letter from a gentleman at Havre-de-Grace to his correſpondent in this city, was received this forenoon by the Enterprize:

HAVRE, MAY 21, 1803.

"We have to inform you that by this conveyance our miniſters at Paris have ſent out a meſſenger with diſpatches, which contain the official information of the formal ceſſion of Louiſiana to the United States for about *forty four millions* of Livres, *twenty millions* in money installment, and *twenty four millions*, to be paid by the debts due by France to the citizens of the United States, which are we underſtand, to be liquidated at Paris, by a commiſſion appointed for the purpoſe."

By the ſame arrival we have received a Paris paper of the 21ſt of May, containing a *Counter Declaration* of the part of France, ſigned by M. Talleyrand, Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, which will be given at length as early as poſſible. It is introduced by the following paragraph:— *E. Poſt.*

PARIS, MAY 21.

The *Legiſlative Body* and the *Tribunate*, to whom the ſubjoined communication, relative to the negociations between France and England, was made by Government, ſent a deputation to the FIRST CONSUL to congratulate him, at once on the energy and moderation, which he has diſplayed in the courſe of the ſaid negociations, and at the ſame time to aſſure him of their zeal and readineſs to co-operate with him in ſupporting the honor of the French nation, and the juſtice of her cauſe.

Prices-Current at Havre the 20th May.

Fuſtic, at Havre, was 21 to 22 per 100—Campeachy, logwood, 45 to 50—Cocoa, 375 to 400—Iſland do. 155 to 160—Coffee, Martinique, 190 to 200—St. Domingo, 180 to 190—Cotton, 210 to 340—Am. Potaſh, 50 to 55—Black pepper, 170—Carolina rice, 40 to 42½—Virginia Tobacco, 105 to 110, with the duty.

Wm. & Mary College,

July 13.

IN conformity to the ſtatute for the wholeſome Government of the College, publication is hereby made, that William P. Edrington has been expelled on account of threatening and abuſive uſage to ſome Members of the ſociety and alſo for contumacious behaviour.

By order of the Preſident and Profeſſors.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1803.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Tobacco,	34s6 *to* 45s *Cash.*
Wheat,	6s *do.*
Flour Fine,	24s *do.*
Do. Sup.	30s *do.*
Corn	12s *do.*
Hemp, Clean,	45l *do.*
Iron,	33l *do.*
Whiskey,	3s6d *do.*
Bacon,	8d *do.*

PORT OF RICHMOND.

—ENTERED—

Brig Three Brothers, Lathrop, Boston.
Sch. Address, Church, New-York.
John, Montgomery, Norfolk.
Betsey, Herbert, Egg Harbour.
Charming Mary, Potter, Philadelphia.
Sally, Dickey, ditto.
Holland, Richard, New-York.
Success, Tice, ditto.
Friends, Ellis, ditto.
Harriot, Beckwith, ditto.
Sloop Hiram, Barden, Newport.
Independence, Rape, Egg Harbour.
Rising Sun, Kitchu, ditto.
Lively, Euwell, Baltimore.

—CLEARED—

Sch. Urania, Stone, Norfolk.
Paragon, Jackson, New-York.
Abigal, Tillinghust, Rh. Island.
William, Barnes, Boston.
Eliza, Nutting, ditto.
Jenny, Jameson, New-York.
Bettey, Custis, Boston.
Address, Church, New-York.
John, Montgomery, Savannah.
Pearl, Thompson, New-York.
Independence, Rape, Philadelphia.
Sally, Dicky, ditto.
Betsey, Harbett, ditto.
Success, Tice, ditto.
Sloop Hope, Howe, Philadelphia.
Rising Sun, Kitchu, ditto.
Hiram, Barden, New-York.

A bad system of politics, or a feeble administration, are obliged to seek collateral aids to bear up those who are at the helm: sometimes these ends are obtained by suppressing the truth, sometimes by misrepresentation, sometimes by bold impudent calumny, and often by idolatry. All these things have been practised since the elevation of the present rulers. The folly of the day now is, to idolise Mr. Monroe, to elevate him, just as they acted some time ago with Gallatin. Although we do not mean to compare Mr. Monroe with the high priest of mischief, the father of insurrections, &c.—nor are we disposed to write a single line which can hurt his feelings: yet we shall not submit to such nonsense—and if the democrats endeavor to elevate Mr. Monroe, over the heads of men, who are not inferior to him, we shall take the liberty to put him in his proper place. It is really a misfortune to society, that there are so many ways, and so many motives, for obscuring the truth, that it is difficult ever to bring society to understand the merits of a question at the time when it has the power to exercise its weight and influence. As to the late mission, we have too much reason to believe, that it was the design of the president to discredit Mr. Livingston by an act which was calculated to impress on the world, that he was unfit for his place. Why he should do this, will be told at a future day.

It was long ago foretold, that the good republicans, as they are pleased to call themselves, would not fail, first to scramble, then to quarrel, and finally to oppose each other, for the division of the spoils and harvests of the government.—Already this prophecy has been fulfilled. Our readers will recollect that we have published several schisms already, appearing in different quarters, and upon several occasions, from the department of the treasury to the lowest grades of office. And now there is enough said to shew, that a rupture is about to take place in the diplomatic corps.

From the Charleston Courier.

Esto perpetua! shall be our perpetual ejaculation to the liberty of the press. Even with its abuses, it is the all-in-all of human freedom. In regulating it, no bounds should be set to matter of argument, or opinion. Because, from those, in their fullest extent, much good, and little evil, can arise. Besides, the limits are not possible to be drawn by the mind—nor if they were drawn, to be defined and pinned down to certainty, with the precision necessary for the restrictive rules of law. There is, however, one way in which the press might be subjected to restraint with infinite advantage to the cause of morality, private right, and public policy. Let all statements of *facts* be subjected to the test of evidence, and let the law fix a penalty upon every false statement of *facts* that is not qualified by an acknowledgment of its uncertainty. The public then could only be deluded by false reasoning, which might again be easily combated, and thus private character would be relieved from calumnies of assassins, and the cause of morality and truth served by the rejection of that worst poison of the general heart—slander.

The mistatement of facts has, in America, now risen to an excess unknown in any age or country. And the public mind is so tainted, that it reads, and perhaps laughs, at the calumny which it knows to be false, as at a passage in a play or novel. Are they aware where this must end? We fear they are not.—Among those falsehoods which pass current, we may reckon the following:

The misconduct of Mr. MONROE, the *two million missionary*, when on a former embassy to France, had often been the subject of public reprobation. And since this, his new jaunt to Paris has been pretty fairly commented on. The democratic writers, regardless as usual of fact, roundly deny the charge, and one of them in a northern paper, says:

"It appears that in the year 1794, "Mr. Monroe, then acting as American "minister in France, was asked by one "of the diplomatic members of the com- "mittee of public safety, whether he "thought they could obtain by loan, of "the United States, or within the same, "a sum of money to aid them in their "present war. To this Mr. MONROE, "knowing that it was a question that did "not come within his instructions to "give an answer, very properly referred "the the committee for answer to his "administration."

Now it happens, unfortunately, for those gentlemen, and unfortunately for the cause of truth, that the text on which the federal comments were founded, is Mr. Monroe's own letter, of the 20th of November, 1794, to the then secretary of state, in which he writes as follows!

"I was invited by the diplomatic "members of the committee of public "safety, to a conference on a new topic. "I was informed it was their intention "to press the war against England in "particular; but that they were dis- "tressed for funds, and asked, could any "aid be obtained from the United States? "I told them I was satisfied, if it were "in their power, *it would be rendered.*"

And in a diplomatic correspondence, subsequent to that, he says:

"It is the wish of the French republic "to obtain, *by loan*, a sum of money "from the United States of America, to "enable it to prosecute the war.

"This is to be expected from three "sources; the general government, the "state governments, and from individu- "als.

"The French cause and the French "nation are greatly regarded in Ameri- "ca, and I am persuaded some money "may be obtained, and perhaps a very "respectable sum from these three sour- "ces above mentioned.

"I sincerely wish we may assist them "if possible, and am persuaded the peo- "ple would cheerfully bear a tax, the "product of which was to be applied to "the French republic," and then tells "the committee of public safety, that "the sum which might be raised in A- "merica, would in his judgment be con- "siderable."

Thus we find, not only that the charge of misconduct against Mr. Monroe was true, and that he would, but for the vigor, spirit and wisdom of Washington, have wasted the public money, made his country tributary to France, and by a breach of neutrality, amounting to an act of hostility, embroiled this country in a war with England, as all the party now in power wished to do. But all this is denied in downright set terms by the veracious democrats—and our economical and pacific president can send on a new mission, connected with the expenditure of national money, the same man who attempted to waste it, and foster and patronize the man who had gone so far in the way of involving this country in a war.

Is this, or is it not, proof positive that those persons are persuaded that the people will swallow any assertion, however glaringly and greatly false, which comes to them through the channels of the democratic prints—and that in the bestowing of offices of trust and emolument, the consideration now is not, "*what are his talents and worth?*" but "on which side does he vote."

Talk of the corruption of the British government after this, ye demos, if you can. But we forget—you *can* talk any thing.

We have long since informed our readers, that the National Intelligencer did not deserve public confidence. We conceive it to be an organized system of misrepresentation, making pretences to decency, at the very time when all its editors and abettors, from the palace to the pressmen, have united for the purposes of intrigue, deception and calumny.—This opinion is now supported by others. A well written Essay has appeared upon this subject in the Washington Federalist, which we now republish.

From the Washington Federalist.

In a late Federalist was published a piece addressed by a Citizen of Maryland to the Editor of the National Intelligencer, in consequence of his having refused to give a place in his paper to a letter upon the writings and principles of the celebrated Tom Paine. What apology Mr. Smith has to offer for this shameless inconsistency of conduct, this departure from his duty as "an impartial editor," he has not as yet, I believe, condescended to acquainted his readers.

The solemn assurance, given by this editor, that his paper should be strictly impartial, cannot be forgotten. Smith himself has on several occasions, found it convenient to repeat them. Without multiplying instances of his declaration to that effect, it will be remembered, that when for the publication of Paine's number in derogation of the virtues and services of Washington, prudence whispered to him the necessity of offering something like an apology—he very modestly spoke of his duty as an impartial editor, which he thought obliged him to afford to Mr. Paine, and every other man, an opportunity of making known to the world their sentiments. No man at the time believed that Smith cared any thing about the duties of an impartial editor, or that he was unwilling to give any aid that he could consistently with prudence in the goodly work of blackening the memory, and depreciating the services of Washington. Yet the most uncharitable would hardly have admitted a suspicion, that after such a declaration, he could have denied to any man, desirous of wiping off the aspersions thus basely thrown upon the father of his country, the privilege of addressing his fellow citizens through the medium of his paper. This seemed to require a degree of baseness, of which the pert Mr. Smith was not to be suspected, but which he has proved himself to possess. To a letter expressing in manly terms, the author's contempt for the reviler of Washington, he very *impartially* refuses a place, while he gladly *adorns* the columns of his Gazette with the vile and stupid productions of Paine, in abuse of the brightest worthies of whom America can boast.

In the selection of men to edite their papers, the democrats appear to have taken considerable pains to find persons unincumbered with moral principle or private character. The duties imposed upon their printers, requiring such men, they have been industriously sought after, and in general, happily chosen.

It is needless to descant upon the merits of Duane and Cheetham, their favorite editors. Of their fitness for the task in which they have been employed, the public has long been in the possession of the most ample proofs. But the prim and stately Smith was thought to be *quite another man.* Of some standing in society, it was supposed that he would endeavor to sustain the character of a gentleman, and in the discharge of his editorial duties, would be somewhat restrained by a regard to decency. Among all their printers, Smith alone had any pretensions to character, and to him many of his party proudly referred in proof of their opinion that the trade of a democratic printer was not utterly inconsistent with decency of character, and purity of motive.—Even many of the Federalists appear to have thought favorably of his moral worth, and his vapid productions have been treated with too much indulgence and forbearance by the federal prints. A reputation so undeservedly obtained, will soon be lost. With such damning proofs every day offered to their view, the public must speedily discover, that talents alone excepted, he is every way equal to the vilest of his coadjutors.

Upon the establishment of his paper in Philadelphia, Smith affected to hold, between the political parties, which then convulsed our country, perfectly neutral ground, and in the prospectus of his paper, explicitly avowed an inflexible determination to "exclude the contortions of party" from its pages. To this determination he was prompted solely by his overruling passion or self-interest. Believing that the man, who would take part with neither party, would have the support of both. Of the fallacy of this idea he seemed to have been convinced before his removal to Washington. For in his proposals for publishing a paper in that place, he gives the public to understand that he has at length found a side, which suits him to espouse, but that his paper would still be open to the other party.—The privilege of freely expressing his sentiments he claimed for himself, that privilege he would always extend to others.

Recounting the duties of the editor of a newspaper, he dwells with considerable emphasis upon that primary one, impartiality—and we have seen, in one instance, what regard he pays to it, in the conduct of his paper.

No man is more ready to condemn attacks upon private reputation; yet it will be recollected, that some time since, he not only published in his paper an extract from a letter stated to have been written by one Staunton, in Congress, and charging a respectable citizen with having committed the crime of perjury, but afterwards refused to publish a refutation of the charge. When Smith attempts to speak in praise of liberty and republicanism, every person may perceive that he is not in earnest. They are the commodities which he brings to market, and praises them, for the same reason that a merchant would praise his goods, but because he wishes to get the best profit upon them.

To read his paper, and notice the industry with which he collects, and the pleasure that he appears to take in publishing any thing which is said in commendation of Jefferson, one might suppose, that he felt a partiality and affection for that character. It must not however be thought that this "impartial" editor ever felt any regard for any person but himself, or cares about others, any further than his own interests are connected with their advancement. Smith will continue to publish encomiums upon the President, so long as he is in a situation to serve him; but hurl him from the seat of power, and no man would be more ready to trample him under his feet.

As was readily to have been foreseen Smith early placed himself on the side of the present administration, and has indiscriminately supported its measures. These are services which he cheerfully performs, because he is well paid for them, but he will cease to render them, when government cease to make a proper return.

He applauds the system of administration pursued by his munificent patron.—But why? This is asking Mr. Smith what he annually receives out of the public coffers.

Smith would almost be ashamed of being placed upon an equality with Duane, yet he is infinitely more to be despised. Duane it is true ever prompt to publish a lie, and pledge himself for the truth of it. Smith has a few scruples about giving publicity to a falshood: but he will state it upon the authority of some other person, and when the lie is detected, he will very quietly submit to the detection, but will take care that the refutation shall never finds its way into his papers.

Duane on the contrary will persist in it, and by attempting to prove what he has said to be true, frequently put his readers in possession of the most conclusive evidence of its falsity; and the same hand that administers the poison, provides the antidote. Smith is never guilty of this weakness.

No man has studied with greater attention and success, the whims and chimeras of modern philosophers, and no man could have proved himself an apter scholar. In short Mr. Smith may possess every requisite qualification for the task of editing the ministerial paper, but he must resign all claim to decency of character or impartiality of conduct.

A. Y.

A CONVENTION—(UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.)

Our readers will recollect that the plan of calling a convention, for the purpose of establishing a new order of things to be supported by universal suffrage, was agitated in the last Assembly. The same subject was alluded to in Mr. Munford's circular letter to his constituents, and was afterwards discussed by our correspondent VERUS, in his remarks upon that letter.

We understand that Mr. Munford and others of that party, intend to make another trial at the next session; in the mean time we request our readers to pay a little attention to the following:

From the Alexandria Advertiser.

MR. SNOWDEN,

I know that your impartial paper circulates through my native state, (Maryland) that I sincerely wish happy, and as I am just returned from Annapolis where I had the pleasure of being in company with the present governor, Col. John F. Mercer, I take the liberty of congratulating my friends in Maryland, by informing them that Mr. Mercer has declined serving any longer as their governor, and has tendered his services to the people of Ann Arundel county, determined to act as a man ought—he means to attach himself to no sect, but to act independently—to attach himself only to *worth* and *talents*. I can assure the people of Maryland that this is Mr. Mercer's fix'd determination. Such has been the folly and weakness of the people in Maryland, that they have carried the right of suffrage so far that their very *wheelbarrow-men* may be carried to vote by an *habeas corpus*, and afterwards return to their daily employment imposed on them for some felonious act. Great God! is it possible that a state can exist long under such a government? We have to bless ourselves in Virginia, that the right of suffrage has saved us, in some degree, from the calamity of democracy, alias mobocracy. I am well informed that the legislature of Maryland would disgrace *any* country; the members of their assembly, senate and council, are neither men of education nor common sense; scarce one capable of draughting a law. What has been the consequence of such characters getting into the assembly? Why they have expelled worth and talents, and the people of Maryland have submitted to men elected by free Negroes, Wheelbarrow men, &c. Can it be expected that men of *worth* and *talents* would mix or keep company with such a set of men, elected by such a crew? Rouse ye sons of '76, and act for yourselves! Do as your fathers did before you. Act independently and honorably. Never court popularity, if you are to sacrifice one iota of a man of feeling and a man of honesty. The enemies of Mr. J. F. Mercer must acknowledge his superior talents, and he is one of '76, which time tried men's souls.—He behaved remarkably well at Gloucester, during the siege of York. The Duc Lucerne's legion were engaged with Col. Tarlton's legion, and would have been surely cut to pieces had it not been for the promptness and timely check he gave Tarlton with his company of Militia Grenadiers.

QUONDAM ANNAPOLITAN.

At a numerous and respectable assemblage of the people of Northampton county, to commemorate the 4th of July, the Anniversary of American Independence, the following TOASTS were drank:

1.—The day we celebrate.

2.—The memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON—first in our recollection on this auspicious epoch.

3.—The memory of WASHINGTON'S compatriots in arms, who fell in achieving America's freedom.

4.—The President of the United States and the constituted authorities of our country.

5.—The Navy of the United States.

6.—Charles Cotesworth Pinckney,—that could not be seduced by a love of power, or appall'd by the terrors of a dungeon.

7.—John Marshall—an upright judge—a learned statesman—and a firm patriot.

8.—The Marquis La Fayette—the friend of genuine liberty.

9.—The American People—may they embrace the faith as true disciples of Washington.

10.—The state of Virginia—"The minority possess equal rights which equal laws must protect."

11.—The Eastern Shore of Virginia—the region of legislative oppression.

12.—Virginia Federalism—may it progress in a four-fold ratio, till the resurrection of the righteous.

13.—Peace, Agriculture and Commerce.

14.—Rufus King—the faithful servant of his country.

15.—"An union of all honest men."

16.—The minority of the 7th Congress.

17.—The American Fair.

J. T. CALLENDER.

On Sunday last, Mr. *Callender* was accidentally drowned in James River, near this city. He was taken up soon after, and some efforts were made to recover him. The water being shallow where it happened, 'tis supposed that he was affected either by the cramp or by a fit. He went into the water for the purpose of bathing, which was his usual practice. His remains were decently interred on the same evening, and on the day following the funeral rites were performed by the Rev. Mr. Blair.

Mr. Bernard

PRESENTS his respects to the lovers of the Drama, and having received information that another performance would meet the approbation of the public—he means with their sanction to repeat on Thursday next at the Bell Assembly room, *The Dramatic Olio*, call'd

VARIETY;

OR,

The Feast of Reason,

In Two *Acts*,

consisting of *Comic SKETCHES, SONGS, STORIES*, and *RECITATIONS*, with *ADDITIONS* and *ALTERATIONS*.

☞ *Admittance One Dollar.*

*** To begin a quarter before eight.

July 19, 1803.

NEW-YORK, July 10.

The snow Rachael, capt. Hale, arrived at Amboy on the 7th inst. in 33 days from Sligo, (Ireland) with passengers. M. C. Stackhouse, mate of the said vessel, arrived in town on Saturday evening, and informs us, that at 11 o'clock, on the day of her arrival, the Rachael was boarded off the Hook by the British sloop of war Lilly, and pressed 23 passengers and seamen.—Among the passengers were Messrs. Cossaday, Kilmartin, &c. At 2 o'clock they were boarded by the Driver sloop of war, for the purpose of impressing; but being informed of the Lilly's success, declined taking any.

We have nothing politically new by the Rachael.

The news of War between France and Great Britain had not been received at Trinidad twenty days ago, when the sch. Mohawk left that port.

The Antigua Journal of the 21st ult. says, "A ship with troops has arrived at Barbadoes; and we understand eight sail of the line and some frigates were momently expected there. A sloop laden with coffee, it is said, was that day carried into English Harbour."

The above Papers contains, the Proclamation of Lord Lavington, the Governor, announcing the commencement of hostilities, and assuring the owners of all armed ships and vessels that "his Majesty would consider them as having a just claim to the King's share of all French ships and property which they might make prize of."

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

RUMOR OF PEACE.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from a respectable merchant in New-York, written at the moment of the departure of the Mail.—We leave our readers to judge of the degree of credit due to its contents.

"The Boston Post arrived just now, with several letters, announcing a Peace, between England and France, Bonaparte having acceded to the British demands. So says report this minute.

[We will obtrude one or two remarks. Although the above letter possesses no authoritative evidence of its truth, yet the event which it announces is by no means impossible. It is recollected, that the Declaration of the British Cabinet leaves the subject of difference open to accommodation; & an explanation of this kind, appears to have been cherished by the French government, throughout the whole negociation. If it be true, it will prove to Great Britain a more complete victory than any she could ever obtain by arms.]

LOUISIANA.

The arrival of the Treaty, ceding Louisiana to the U. States, may be hourly expected. We are informed (says the Daily Advertiser) from respectable authority, that this important document was to be forwarded by a ship for New-York, which was expected to leave Havre 4 days after the brig lately arrived at Boston, and which sailed 15th May. The Oliver Ellsworth, we understand, lay at Havre, ready to sail for New York: by her probably, the Treaty will be received, when a call of the Senate will be made to take the same under consideration.

GENERAL BOWLES.

We have received, per the Julia, arrived at the Lazaretto, from New-Orleans, the "Moniteur de la Louisiance," to the 12th June from which we have translated the following article:

New Orleans, 10th June, 1803.

Bowles was brought here this day a prisoner. He came into town half after twelve, and was immediately conducted to the Government House. He was accompanied by some Indian Chiefs.—The Governor sent him to the barracks, where he is under strong guard.

Extract of a letter from New Orleans dated 11th June, 1803.

"Two days ago, Capt. Collins arrived here with Gen. Bowle, who had been delivered up to the Spaniards, by the Indians in the American interest, at the instigation of our agent there, col. Hawkins. He is in the fort St. Charles, ironed, and will (so says report) be sent to Havana in a day or two. He threatens vengeance against the Americans, if ever he gets his liberty again."

Extract of a letter from Curracoa, 25th June.

"An English sloop of war, the Surrinam, who arrived here a few days since with a prize (supposed in contraband trade) has been refused permission to depart. She was all ready yesterday for sailing, but the government frigate opposed it, and every person expected an engagement would ensue: but the English captain had more prudence than to attempt with a handful of men to oppose the whole force of this place. The fort, if well fought, would be enough to prevent her departure (exclusively of a frigate and two other government vessels) All were yesterday at quarters. She has now Dutch officers actully on board, and will no doubt be made a prize. The inhabitants favourable to the British, anxiously wait the event. This circumstance I suspect will be the occasion of soon giving the island a new master."

Extract of a letter from a mercantile house in Liverpool to another in Baltimore, dated May 19.

"The effect (of the war) on trade has been a further advance of upland cottons to 14 and 14½ per lb. and holders very stiff; but there is no alteration in sea-islands or other fine cottons owing to the general opinion that they are already high. Rum has advanced 6d. per gallon; wheat, about 4d. per bushel, and sugars from 2s. to 4s. per cwt. on our last quotations, and looking up. In other articles little doing yet, and prices unsettled—but in our next, we hope it will be in our power to give you more particular, as well as comprehensive information."

Extract of a letter, received by the John Morgan, from an American gentleman of Boston, at present in London, dated 16th May.

"This letter will go by the same vessel that carries Mr. King to America. He of course will give his fellow-citizens a variety of information, which the present situation of Europe must render highly interesting. Mr. Williams, the former Consul, has been left Charge des Affaires, and we think that Mr. Monroe is to succeed as Ambassador. I am sorry that a fitter Gentleman has not been appointed, (if the fact be true) because it is highly necessary that the two powers, should be on a good understanding, in opposition to France, and surely Mr. Monroe is too well known for his enmity to England, and devotion to France, besides, if the contest between those powers be destructive to the former, the United States are the next prey; and all our exertions cannot hinder us from falling. This war will be carried on with great acrimony on both sides. France is eager for the destruction of a mighty Monarchy, and the English have every thing to lose, which has proved salutary for centuries; the contest is unequal, and of necessity, I wish not the United States to be too cold towards England; for England is in fact fighting the Battles of America against a most dangerous, insidious and powerful foe.

"The following is a curious and important fact, which I have from good authority, and which I rather think has not reached you. Early this spring, a certain Gentleman was instructed to negociate with Lewis the 18th, for a complete renunciation of his right to the Kingdom of France, (in favour of Bonaparte,) and for the use of his Influence to induce his Brothers and Relations to sign the same deed of renunciation, the offers held out to him to do it, were powerful and splendid: A full, complete, adequate, and permanent establishment was to have been given him, and he was to be made King of Poland. Russia and Prussia were not to be backward in the plot, they would give up some of their spoils of Poland to the new King, and in consequence Prussia was to be recompensed with Hanover and some few imperial cities. Russia was to have some of the fine fruitful Provinces of Turkey, and France, out of the wreck of the Ottoman Empire, was to take Egypt. The offer was made Lewis 18th, and he rejected it with disdain and contempt. This fact shews, that Bonaparte does not feel that he is secure on the Throne, as long as right is against him; he has power, but he thinks the rightful Heir is excluded, and it is a virtual acknowledgement that he reigns not lawfully but illegally. I think you may firmly depend on the main fact, and the circumstsnces are not far from the truth."

"I dined the other day with our townsman. Mr. Parker, at Sir Wm. Pepperel's, when Mr. Erving, the Consul's father, attacked the United States, very rudely and insolently, as if he intended to insult us. I was cool, and defended the Country with all my powers, from his vile insinuations and reproaches, and tho' at an Englishman's table, in company with Loyalists, I had no idea of leaving our country calumniated by a British Pensioner."

LONDON, May 20.

Papers presented by His Majesty's command, to both Houses of Parliament, 18th May, 1803.

[*Continued from Wednesday's Gazette.*]

(No. XXII)

Hague, October 29, 1802.

MY LORD,

The recent attack made by Bonaparte upon the liberties and independence of the Swiss cantons, has naturally made a strong impression on the inhabitants of this country; and the public anxiety has been much augmented by certain symptoms in the conduct of the consular government, which seem to intimate an intention not to withdraw the French troops which have been kept in the Batavian republic for some time past, under the title of *auxiliaries*, and paid and maintained at the expence of the Dutch nation.

These troops (amounting to between ten and eleven thousand men,) were to remain here till the conclusion of the definitive treaty with Great Britain. It was afterwards formally promised on the part of France, that they should evacuate the territories of the republic at the latest on the expiration of the last French year the 24th of September.) They accordingly began their march to the southard a few days before that period; and the government and the people rejoiced at the prospect of being finally relieved from a load which has become extremely irksome to them. But, on pretence that a great proportion of the corps was to be embarked at Flushing for Louisiana, and that there was a want of shipping for their accommodation, they took up their quarters on the frontiers of the country (at Bois-le-Duc, Breda, and Bergen-op-Zoom) where they still remain: and demands have continued to be made for their pay and maintenance.

Hopes were, however, entertained from day to day, that their departure would take place; when to the astonishment of the Batavian government, official notice was (last week) transmitted from France to the department of war at the Hague, (which has been charged with the support of these corps,) that the First Consul has been pleased to appoint a new Commander in Chief, (General Montrichard,) and a new staff, for the auxiliary troops in this Country; and the notice was given that Government ought provide for the pay of the officers in question.

The Administration appears resolved to oppose all the resistance in their power to this unexpected and oppressive extortion. An express has been sent off to the Dutch Ambassador at Paris, charging him to claim, in the most urgent terms, the accomplishment of the Treaties subsisting between the two Republics, and the fulfilment of the repeated and recent promises made by the French Government upon this subject. And in case of the failure of this application, they talk of addressing themselves to the principle Powers of Europe who had any share or influence in the conclusion of the peace, to intreat their intervention and good offices, with a view to the maintenance of the independence of the Republic.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT LISTON.

Rt. Hon. Lord Hawkesbury.

No. XXIII. Letters from Lord Hawkesbury to Lord Whitworth, imputing the declaration of General Stuart to Colonel Sebastiana, of his inability to evacuate Egypt, to his having been misled in supposing it was requisite he should receive a warrant for the purpose; and stating that orders should be immediately sent to General Stuart to remove the Kings troops with as little expence as possible.

No. XXIV. XXV. and XXVI. are extracts of dispatches from St. Petersburgh and Vienna, relative to Malta.—They are unimportant.

No. XXVII. Extracts of a Dispatch from the Hon. Paget to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Vienna Aug. 22, 1802; stating the Emperor's Act of Guarantee and Accession to the 10th Article of the Treaty of Amiens.

Nos. XXVIII. and XXX. are unimportant.

No. XXXI. Extract of a Dispatch from Mr. Jackson to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Berlin, Nov. 25, 1802; stating that Count Haugwitz had hinted that the King of Prussia took a very slight interest in the fate of Malta; and that he was countenanced in withholding his guaranty *by the example of Spain.* He however, added, that the report in question had been made to the King, and that he only waited his Majesty's commands to confer with Mr Jackson farther upon the subject.

Nos. XXXII. and XXXIII. are unimportant.

No. XXXIV. contains the Conditions upon which his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias is willing to accede to the stipulations of the 10th Article of the Treaty of Amiens,

1. The acknowledgment of the Sovereignty of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem over the Island of Malta, and its dependencies; the acknowledgment of the Grand Master, and of the Civil Government of the Order, according to its ancient institutions, with the admission into it of native Maltese.

2. The rights of the King of the Two Sicilies, as Suzerain of the island, shall remain upon the same footing as they were previous to the war, which is now terminated by the Treaty of Amiens.

3. The independence and neutrality of the island of Malta, its ports and pedendencies, shall be secured and guaranteed by the respective Contracting Powers, who shall mutually engage to acknowledge and maintain that neutrality, in all cases of War; whether between each other, or between any of them and any other Power, not excepting his Sicilian Majesty, whose rights of sovereignty shall not extend so as to enable him to cause a departure from the neutrality of the island, as guaranteed by the present act.

4. Until the Order shall be in a situation to provide, by its own resources, for the maintenance of its independance and neutrality as secured by the preceding article, as well as for the defence of their principal residence, the different forts shall be occupied by his Sicilian Majesty's troops, who shall send a sufficient force for the defence of the island and its dependencies, the number of which shall be agreed upon by his said Majesty and the two Contracting Powers who shall take upon themselves conjointly, the expence of maintaining the whole of the said troops, so long as the defence of the island shall continue to be intrusted to them, during which period the said troops shall be under the authority of the Grand Master and his Government.

5. The present additional act shall be considered as forming an integral part of the Treaty of Amiens, the same as if it had been inserted therein, word for word, and shall be executed in like manner.

6. Their Majesties, the Emperor of all the Russias, the Emperor of the Romans, the King of Spain, the King of the Two Sicilies, and the King of Prussia, shall be invited to accede to this act as guarantees.

(Signed)

COMTE ALEX. DE WORONZOW.

No. XXXV.

Paris, January 27, 1803.

MY LORD—I have to report to your Lordship the purport of a conversation I had on Tuesday last by an appointment with M. Talleyrand. He had invited me some days ago for this purpose. The communication he had to make to me, related to two points both equally important, as he said, to the maintenance of good harmony between the two countries; with this difference, however, that the one originated with himself, and was dictated by his anxiety to do away every thing which might feed the irritation of the two countries; the other by the express order of the First Consul. That which came from himself related to the English newspapers, against which he pronounced a most bitter philippic, assuring me that the First Consul was extremely hurt to find that his endeavours to conciliate, had hitherto produced no other effect than to encrease the abuse with which the papers in England continually loaded him. He expatiated much upon this topic, and endeavoured to establish a fact, which I assured him a reference to any one newspaper in Paris would instantly refute, that during four months not a word of provocation had appeared in any French Journal, which would justify a retort from those published in England. For the rest he advanced nothing but what has been said on more than one occasion to Mr. Merry, and reported by him to your lordship.—I was however given to understand, that the First Consul was in fact highly incensed, and the more so, he was pleased to say, as it came from a country of whose good opinion he was very ambitious.

In my reply, I could but go over the old ground and endeavour to make M. Talleyrand understand—first, that whatever was said in the English papers might be considered but as a national retaliation for what was published in the French papers—secondly, that what was *officially* published here was by no means so in England—and thirdly, that although the Government possessed a controul over the press in France, the English Government neither had nor could have, unless they purchased it at the same price, any whatever in England. Upon this he endeavoured to prove to me, that there were papers in England attached to different parties, and went over their names and supposed connexions with great precision; and that consequently his Majesty's Ministers might so far controul those at least which depended upon them, as to prevent their inserting that abuse which must be considered as having their sanction. I endeavoured to explain to him what the influence was, which he supposed Ministers to possess in England; that it amounted to nothing more than a preference which your Lordship for instance might give to one paper rather than to another, by sending to it any articles of news which it might be wished to make public; but that your Lordship's influence went no further; and that if the editor of such a paper conceived it more for his interest to continue to write after his own fancy and uncontrouled, than to be publisher of such occasional articles, in that case all influence was at an end. I told him, that if he had remarked any abusive article in any any paper of such a description, it was natural and fair to conclude that it did not depend upon Government to prevent it. He persisted in his opinion, that his Majesty's Ministers might keep certain papers in order, as I did in assuring him, that until the First Consul could so far master his feelings as to be as indifferent to the scurrility of the English prints, as the English Government was to that which daily appeared in the French, this state of irritation was irremediable. I told him, however that I would report the substance of this communication to your Lordship, although I could assure him, that your Lordship could add nothing to the explanation which had been given, and in such detail, by Mr. Merry from your Lordship.

(Remainder of Lord Whitworth's letter in our next.)

NOTICE.

RICHMOND, JULY 18, 1803.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of *Miller W. McCraw*, dec'd. late of the city of Richmond, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated, on or before the first day of September next, when I intend making a final settlement of the Estate—and delivering it over into the hands of Mr. Benj. Toler, administrator to the estate of Mrs. Peggy G. McCraw, dec'd. and guardian to her infant child.

Those who may not avail themselves of this notice, may by law be excluded from all benefit of the estate.

ROBERT GWATHMEY, Adm'r.
of Miller W. McCraw, dec'd.
tawtS.

LAND for SALE.

ON Friday the fifth of August, will be sold at Public auction, in the town of New-Canton, between two and three thousand acres of

WOOD LAND,

LYING in Buckingham county, near James and Slate Rivers, about four miles above the seven Islands. This land was late the property of Col. Samuel Jordan, deceased, and was on a division of his land, allotted to Dr. John Adams; it has been laid off into lots, from two to four hundred acres, and as it is presumed purchasers will wish to view it, in a few days, plats will be lodged with Mr. Stephen Guarrant, who lives joining it, and also with Benjamin Pollard of New-Canton, subject to the use of those who may wish to view the land, and which will enable them to find any part of it from the information of those who live adjoining. The terms of sale will be one fourth in hand, and the remaining three fourths in three equal annual payments, to be secured on the land or otherwise as may be agreed on; a title will be made the purchaser when the first payment is made, and the balance secured.

WILLIAM R. BERNARD,
For JOHN ADAMS.
July, 9th, 1803. tdf.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Discourse on the Freedom of the Press.

THE Subscribers to J. Ogilvie's discourses, are respectfully informed, that engagements which he could neither evade nor postpone, have for some weeks deprived him of leisure to prepare at the appointed time the discourses he has undertaken to deliver. On Saturday next at five o'clock in the afternoon he will deliver in the Capitol the first part of a discourse on the Freedom of the Press.

N. B. Occasional visitors will be admitted by paying *three shillings* for each ticket. No charge will be made for the admission of Ladies.

THE Commonwealth of Virginia, to Joseph Mandeville, John Mandeville, and Beale Fowler, greeting: We hereby warn you to appear before the Judges of our District Court, at the Courthouse at Hay Market, on the first day of the next term, to answer John Sutton, of a plea of trespass on the case, damages forty thousand dollars; or that, if you do not so appear, judgment will be rendered against you in the said suit, now in our said court depending and undetermined. Witness, John Lawson, Clerk of our said Court at Hay Market, the 9th day of July, 1803, in the 28th year of our foundation.

J. LAWSON.

The foregoing proclamation is issued in pursuance of the following Order of Court:

At a Superior Court, held at Dumfries the 2d day of June, 1803—

John Sutton, Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Joseph Mandeville, John Mandeville, and Beale Fowler, Defendants, } *In Case.*

THIS day came the plaintiff, by his attorney, and it appearing to the court that the *Pluries Capias* in this suit has been returned "Not found," on the motion of the said plaintiff, by his attorney, *It is ordered* that a proclamation do issue, warning the defendants to appear on the first day of the next term, or that judgment will be rendered against them; *And it is further ordered*, That the said proclamation be published at three successive court days, at the door of the courthouse of Fairfax county, and also three times in the Virginia Gazette.

A Copy—Teste,

J. LAWSON, C. D. C.

Hungars Parish,

IN the county of Northampton and ſtate of Virginia, having become vacant by the death of the late Rector, Dr. McCroſkey, the Veſtry of the Pariſh, through their Church Wardens, have an opportunity of offering to a Miniſter of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, this valuable Glebe.

This Glebe, to which is annexed 12 valuable ſlaves, contains 1600 acres of land; has been managed, with a foſtering hand by the late occupant, and will be found by his ſucceſſor in a ſtate of neatneſs and repair highly honorable to his taſte and attention. The improvements conſiſt of a good old faſhioned brick dwelling houſe, with all neceſſary out houſes, in good repair—an excellent garden, with orchards of various fruits, of choice ſelections. The ſituation, on the waters of the Cheſapeake, is airy and healthy, and in point of beauty and convenience, exceeded by few in the ſtate. The beſt evidence which can be offered of its value, is the handſome profits which have ariſen to its occupant, from its poſſeſſion. This Glebe having accrued to the Pariſh under the deviſe of an individual, the veſtry are bound by the terms of that deviſe to induct a miniſter within ſix months from the death of the late incumbent, which will be on or before the 20th day of October. In the mean time, they will be ready to hear all thoſe who wiſh to become candidates.

Richard Dunton, } Church
Nathaniel Holland, } Wardens.

June 14, 1803. 3m.

The SUBSCRIBER,

HAS for Sale at moderate prices, 3d. 4d. 5d, 10d. and 20d. nails, wrought and cut.

Cotton Cards by the Box aſſorted.

10 by 12, and 9 by 11, window Glaſs.

New England Rum by the Hhd. & barrel.

Bar and Sheet Iron.

SHOES of different qualities, and a general aſſortment of Patent Balances, which (as Agent for the Patentee) he conſtantly keeps and ſells for the ſame prices as they are ſold at the Manufactory.

E. W. Rootes.

June 16, 1803.

UNION TAVERN.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhes to inform the public that he is now in poſſeſſion of that well known ſtand, ſo long and ſo juſtly conſidered the moſt elegible in town, for the purpoſe for which he intends it; its ſituation as a Coffee-Houſe, ſtands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Poſt-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, muſt always render it an object to thoſe gentlemen who have public buſineſs to tranſact, while its elevated ſituation in the moſt deſirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who conſult their own comfort. Theſe local advantages joined to the ſtrict attention which he intends always to beſtow, will, he flatters himſelf, inſure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it ſhall be his conſtant ſtudy to deſerve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Adams and Fiſher,

WAS on the 12th of laſt month, diſſolved, by mutual conſent. All thoſe having claims againſt that concern will apply to James Fiſher for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted will make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given.

RICHARD ADAMS.
JAMES FISHER.

Richmond, April 4, 1803.

JAMES FISHER

HAVING purchaſed the ſtock of goods belonging to Adams and Fiſher, intends carrying the buſineſs on for his own account. The aſſortment of goods is equal to any in that line.

FOR SALE,

My TRACT of LAND,

IN King and Queen county, and five miles above West Point, containing five hundred and twenty five acres, pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of Mattapoey River; the land is level, very productive, and one half thereof cleared, with a handſome and commodious brick dwelling houſe, and every neceſſary out houſe, in good condition, highly ornamented with Locuſt, Lombardy Poplar, &c. there are alſo valuable orchards of choice fruit, and ſeveral convenient ſprings of excellent water; there is no ſituation that receives more benefit from the water than this, which abounds with ſorusſes, and other wild fowl.—A further deſcription is ſuppoſed to be unneceſſary, as it is probable no perſon will purchaſe without ſeeing the premiſes.

BENJAMIN HOOMES.

Point of View, July 1ſt, 1803. 4w

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER;

A few Pipes of

Cogniac Brandy,

Of the firſt Quality—Fourth Proof.

WM. WISEHAM.

June 20, 1803.

1300 Pieces of

NANKEENS

FOR SALE.—Apply to

JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th May, 1803.

STOLEN

OUT of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, on the night of the 21ſt April laſt, a BAY MARE, about 14 hands high, and about 8 or 9 years old, has ſtriped hoofs, with a few white hairs round one of the hind hoofs, a ſtar in her forehead, intermixed with brown hairs. She is perhaps one of the fleeteſt nags for a quarter of a mile in this ſtate; trots and gallops remarkably well, and carries her tail very ſtrait. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for delivering the ſaid Mare to me, living in Eſſex county, or for ſuch information as ſhe be obtained; and on conviction of the thief, and recovery of the Mare, fifty dollars.

JOSEPH BOHANNON.

Eſſex county, June 24, 1803. 3mp

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, their

SPRING GOODS,

with a choice aſſortmet of

IRISH LINEN;

Alſo, a few bales of beſt

TWILLED SACKING,

Which they are now ſelling at their uſual low prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

May 14, 1803.

NOTICE.

In the caſe of Solomon Emanuel, a bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy founded upon the act of Congreſs of the United States, paſſed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "an act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and iſſued againſt Sol. Emanuel, Merchant of the City of Richmond, and diſtrict of Virginia, and he having been declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to Surrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or a major part of them, on Monday the 20th day of this preſent month (June) on Friday the 8th and on Saturday the 30th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the Commiſſioners office in the City of Richmond held in the houſe on the croſs ſtreee leading to the Baſin, and then and there make a full diſcloſure and diſcovery of his eſtate and effects; when and where the creditors of the ſaid Bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the ſecond meeting to chuſe an aſſignee or aſſignees of his eſtate and effects; and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination, and the creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from, the allowance of his certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Commiſſioners Office
Richmond 17th June 1803.

RICHMOND, June 28, 1803.

All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of William Harris, deceaſed, late of Charles City county, are deſired to bring them forward, properly authenticated, to the adminiſtrator, on or before the 20th of December next at which time it is my intention to make a final ſettlement of the Decendent's Eſtate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid Wm. Harris, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment. This advertiſement will be plead in Bar againſt all claims that are not rendered by the time above menioned.

Thos. Harris, Admr.

NOTICE.

THE commiſſioners in the caſe of Rees Jones a Bankrupt, intend to meet at the Eagle Tavern in the City of Richmond, on Wednesday the 27th day of this preſent month (July) for the purpoſe of Signing a Petition to be preſented to the Judge of the District of Virginia for a Certificate of Diſcharge; when and where the creditors of the ſaid Bankrupt are requeſted to attend, and aſſent to, or diſſent from, the allowance of the ſame.

CHARLES SPENCER, }
ROBERT BROOKE, } Com'rs.

Richmond, July 6th, 1803.

TO BE RENTED,

FOR one or more years, and poſſeſſion given at next Chriſtmas, the HOUSE and PLANTATION, belonging to the Eſtate of the deceaſed Major Stephen Southall, about 4 miles from this City, at preſent in the occupation of Alexander Stuart, Eſq. containing ſix hundred acres, nearly one third of which is cleared, and produces fine crops of corn and ſmall grain.

The houſe, built of brick, affording a fine ſummer retreat to ſome healthy Citizen of Richmond, may or may not be included in the rent of the Plantation. For terms or particulars enquire of the Printer, or of

GEORGE F. STRAS.

The ſubſcriber offers for ſale the following

LANDS,

In the ſtate of Kentucky:

ONE valuable Tract, containing 4,500 acres, lying on the waters of Benſon's and Hammond's Creeks, within five or ſix miles of the ſeat of government.

One other Tract of 3,500 acres, on Kentucky River, oppoſite the town of Peterſburg, and within twelve miles of the ſeat of government.

One other Tract of 2,250 acres, near the falls of Green River, and adjoining the town of Vienna. This is land of excellent quality, and well adapted to the culture of cotton.

Alſo, one other Tract on the waters of Green River, in the neighborhood of Rough Creek, containing 6,500 acres of very good cotton land; and 2,500 acres on Licking River, near the upper Blue Licks, of very good quality.

One third of the purchaſe money will be expected on making deeds, and the remainder in two annual payments.

The ſubſcriber alſo offers for ſale, and may be ſeen at and in the neighborhood of the B. Green, from 50 to 100 very likely SLAVES, in *families compleat*; among them there will be ſeveral valuable tradeſmen and houſe ſervants. Thoſe negroes cannot be delivered ſooner than the laſt of October next, and for them ready caſh will be expected.

He alſo offers for ſale three Engliſh STALLIONS, (to be delivered any time after the firſt day of Auguſt next) equal, if not ſuperior, to any that has been brought to America, and a few BROOD MARES, COLTS and FILLIES, of the moſt approved blood, whoſe pedigrees will be warranted. Ready money will be expected for thoſe alſo.

☞ All perſons having claims againſt the ſubſcriber, will pleaſe to make them known; and ſuch as are indebted to him on his own private account, or on account of John Hoomes & Co will be ſo obliging as either to pay what they owe by the firſt day of October next, or to give certain aſſurances that their debts will be paid immediately after, or ſuits will be brought in the courſe of that month againſt all who fail to comply with this requeſt, without reſpect to perſons.

The ſubſcriber alſo begs leave to inform ſuch gentlemen as have been good enough to breed from his horſes this ſeaſon, that it will be out on the firſt day of Auguſt next, and that his want for money at that time compels him to aſk it as a particular favor, to pay up for their mares by that day, or the higheſt ſum the horſes are advertiſed at will be demanded.

John Hoomes.

Bowling-Green, June 26, 1803. 6w.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Henrico, May 30th, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is a ſum of money at command, belonging to the eſtate of Reuben George, deceaſed, late of Caroline county, which I am willing to pay as far as it will go to any perſons who may have juſt and legal demands againſt the eſtate: And notice is alſo given, that I propoſe to render an account of my adminiſtration to the court of Caroline, which will ſit in October next, or as ſoon afterwards as circumſtances will authoriſe, at which time I propoſe to give up all the aſſets which may be in my hands in ſuch manner as the court have and may direct: And notice is alſo given, that this advertiſement will be plead in bar to any claim or demand which at any time hereafter may be ſet up againſt me, as adminiſtrator of the aforeſaid eſtate.

REUBEN GEORGE, Adm'r.
of Reuben George, dec.

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30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Monday the 20th June laſt, a NEGRO GIRL, called

SALLY,

Lately the property of Mr. William Robertſon, of Manchester. She is a tall, ſpare, black Girl, about twenty years old, ſtoops much, has very ſhort knotty hair, which ſhe attempts to make longer by platting; her noſe turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable ſhe is harbored.—She is a good ſemſtreſs.

I will give the above reward to any perſon who will ſecure her in Jail ſo that I get her again. JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Peterſburg, July 15, 1803.

FOR SALE,

Two valuable TRACTS of LAND, in King William county, one on Mattapony river, containing about 800 acres, and diſtant from Aylett's warehouſe three miles; There is on this plantation a ſmall dwelling houſe, with ſome few out houſes; there is a tolerable good peach and apple orchard now bearing, beſide about 500 young trees. There is alſo on this plantation a valuable mill ſeat, and the land is excellent for wheat and corn. The other tract, about four miles diſtant from Hanover town, and ſix from Aylett's warehouſe, containing 568 acres, and is one of the beſt foreſt plantations in the county. It is deemed unneceſſary to enter into a more particular deſcription of the lands, as it is preſumed no perſon will purchaſe without firſt viewing.

raw tf

Robert Temple.

United States of America, fifth Circuit
Virginia District.
May term, 1803.

Robert Dunbar, Plaintiff,
Againſt
Robert Lenox and James Lenox, executors of David Sproat, dec'd, Def'ts } In Chancery.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to a rule of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitants of this Diſtrict: On the motion of the Plaintiff by his counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term and anſwer the ſupplemental bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome of the new papers publiſhed in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte.

James Blagrove, D. C.

United States of America, fifth Circuit
Virginia District.
May term, 1803.

James Lawſon, Plaintiff,
Againſt
James McFarland and Elizabeth, his wife, and Richard Smith, adminiſtrators of Henry Lockhead, deceaſed, Jane Lockhead, Robert Lawſon Lockhead, Abraham S. Lockhead and Thomas L. Lockhead, children of Henry Lockhead, deceaſed, George Jenkins and Mary, his wife, late Mary Lawſon, Lenox and Agneſs, his wife, late Agnes Lawſon, Gawin Hamilton, Jacobina Hamilton, Elizabeth Hamilton and William Hamilton, children of John Hamilton, deceaſed, and John Hamilton Gawin Hamilton, Thomas Hamilton, Francis Hamilton, Jacobina Hamilton, Elizabeth Hamilton, and Magdalen Hamilton, children of Francis Hamilton, and Ezekiel Geeſling, James Calvert, and John Jacobs, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendants Jacobina Hamilton and Elizabeth Hamilton, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this diſtrict; On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel it is ordered that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term and anſwer the plaintiff's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome one of the newſpapers publiſhed in the city of Richmond, and poſted up at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte.

James Blagrove, D. C.

United States of America, fifth Circut
Virginia District.
May term, 1803.

Samuel Donaldſon ſurviving partner of Gibſon, Donaldſon and Hamilton, Plaintiff,
Againſt,
Duncan Roſe executor of John Baniſter, deceaſed, Elizabeth Shippen, William Shippen, and Thomas Shippen, infants under the age of twenty one years, and William Shippen executor of Thomas Lee Shippen, deceaſed, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendant William Shippen not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to a rule of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this diſtrict: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term and anſwer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome one of the newſpapers publiſhed in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

James Blagrove, D. C.

A few copies of

HENING's JUSTICE

For Sale at this Office.

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

That well known plantation in the upper end of Hanover, called

Bulfield,

NOW containing ſixteen hundred and ſeventy five acres, more or leſs. It is not neceſſary to ſay much concerning this property, for it is not ſuppoſed any perſon will purchaſe who does not firſt view it, I therefore invite all thoſe who may be diſpoſed to inveſt their money in land, to examine this eſtate. I will, however obſerve, that it is in tolerable order for farming, and that it has been very much improved within the laſt three or four years, but there is ſtill room for and great improvements may yet be made.—There is on it a tolerable good old faſhioned dwelling houſe, an overſeer's houſe, negro quarters, two good barns (in one of which is Booker's Threſhing Machine,) and other convenient out houſes, nearly 1000 young apple trees, juſt beginning to bear, and 4 or 500 peach trees, all of various kinds and choice ſelections. Between 7 and 800 acres are cleared, the reſt in woods and moſtly well timbered. About 40 or 50 acres of ſwamp already cleared and partly ditched, deſigned for meadow; more than 100 acres are laid off in lots and chiefly well ſet in clover.

There is ſown 300 buſhels of forward and 50 of latter wheat, about 150 buſhels of the forward wheat is on fallowed and manured land, and put in in a maſterly manner, but all the reſt is in the corn field, according to the Virginia ſyſtem—alſo about ſixty acres of Rye. The ſale will be made with or without the wheat and rye crops, as may be agreed on, and this circumſtance will regulate the ſurrender of poſſeſſion.

I deſire alſo to ſell, between 70 and 80 valuable

Labourers,

of whom 24 are men and boys, and none very old. Theſe will be ſold in families, for on no account will I ſeparate them.—Alſo about 200 head of CATTLE, of which upwards of 40 are Oxen. Ten excellent MULES, well broke to the waggon and plough; ſome very good work horſes, and a work mare, believed to be with foal by a jack; four very good brood Mares, two of them known to be blooded, and the others believed to be ſo, and two are believed to be with foal by Stirling.

Six Colts, two of them will be two years old next ſpring, one by Spread Eagle and the other by Cormorant, out of the blooded mares; two yearling colts by Spread Eagle; alſo one Mule Colt.

All the ſtock of Sheep and Hogs, Crops of Corn and Rye, plantation Tools, Waggons, Carts, &c. &c.

To ſave unneceſſary converſations, it is proper to obſerve, that the negroes, ſtock, &c. will not be ſold until a previous ſale of the land ſhall have taken place; or the whole will be diſpoſed of at once to a ſingle purchaſer.

I again offer the remainder of my Richmond property for ſale, conſiſting of a ſquare of Lots and the Houſes formerly occupied by myſelf, including the Houſe in which the Loan Office of the United States is now kept. The vacant Lots adjoining Mr. Pickett. A Houſe and Lot lately the property of Samuel M'Craw, Eſq. and the Houſe and Lot formerly occupied by the Hon. John Pendleton. Poſſeſſion of the Richmond property (except the Houſe and Lot laſt mentioned and the vacant Lots) cannot be ſurrendered until the 1ſt Jan. 1804, without the conſent and to ſuit the convenience of the preſent occupants.

I deſire likewiſe to ſell, about 24,000 acres of

Military Lands,

In the ſtate of Kentucky and on the N. W. of the Ohio, chiefly patented in my own name, ſome of which patents are now and others will ſoon be in my poſſeſſion. From theſe all the information may be derived as to its ſituation, &c. which it is in my power to afford.

Satisfactory titles to the foregoing property will be given the purchaſers according to the tenure by which I hold the ſame.

Although it is no part of my object to turn the property hereby offered for ſale, into public funds, yet payments for any part of it will be facilitated by receiving any ſpecies of the ſtock of the United States, or of the Bank of the United States, or of any private Banks and Inſurance Companies, ſo far as to accommodate purchaſers. For terms apply to

John Hopkins.

Richmond, Jan. 3, 803. 12awtf

NOTICE.

In the matter of MANSFIELD WATKINS, *a Bankrupt.*

THE creditors who have proved their debts under a Commiſſion of bankruptcy againſt Mansfield Watkins, are hereby notified that the Commiſſioners named and authoriſed in and by the ſaid commiſſion, will meet at their office in the city of Richmond, on Saturday the 23d day of this month, (July) where they are requeſted to attend in order to chooſe an Aſſignee or Aſſignees of the ſaid Bankrupt's eſtate and effects, in the place and ſtead of Luman Biſhop, the Aſſignee heretofore appointed.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Commiſſioners' Office,
Richmond, July 16, 1803.